

EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Carlisle Roofing



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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ACUTE RUMANIAN SITUATION.

ALLIES TO PRESENT AN ULTIMATUM.

THREAT TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Paris, September 3.
The Rumanian question has become extremely acute. The Supreme Council has decided, owing to the absence of a Rumanian reply to the recent Notes, to send an Envoy to Bukharest to present a time-limit ultimatum. In the event of non-compliance, the Allied and Associated Governments will break off diplomatic relations.

WHAT THE ALLIES REQUIRE.

Paris, September 3.
It is understood that the ultimatum to Rumania deals mainly with reparations and the Rumanian evacuation of Hungary. The Allies will insist on Rumania recognising that all requisitional goods, rolling stock, live stock, etc., must be handed to the Allies for redistribution according to the proportions fixed by the Conference, Rumania agreeing to pay the Allies for unreturnable foodstuffs. Rumanian diplomatic representatives in the various Allied capitals will be acquainted with the very drastic character of the ultimatum and the extreme gravity of the situation which will arise in the event of a refusal to comply with the Allies' demands.

A MISSING NOTE.

Paris, September 4.
According to Rumanian circles, the Allies' long Note of August 23 had not been received in Bukharest on August 31. The Allies' short Note of August 28 was received on August 31.

THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

EXECUTIVE'S RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED.

London, September 3.
A conference of the Miners' Federation has unanimously carried the Executive Committee's recommendations cabled yesterday. [The recommendations are:—To reject the Government's offer to deal with the collieries by purchase of the mineral rights; secondly, to press for full-nationalisation; thirdly, to invite the Trade Union Congress to support the miners' demands. An official statement says it is not proposed at present to use industrial pressure to secure these ends.]

THE DAVIS CUP.

SELECTING THE BRITISH TEAM.

London, September 3.
Colonel Kingscote and Major Arthur Lowe have been selected for the British Isles Davis Cup team which is sailing for Australia at the end of October. The third player will be selected next week.

BOLSHEVIK REVERSE.

LOSS OF KIEFF.

London, September 3.
A Bol-shevik wireless message says: "Our enemies have taken Kieff."

HOME CRICKET.

London, September 3.
The South of England beat the Australians by 122 runs. Yorkshire and the M. C. C. drew.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 3.
Silver is quoted at 61d. forward and 58 3/4d. ready. The market is uncertain.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER WELCOMED BACK.

Melbourne, August 30.
Mr. Hughes has arrived amid scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. Returned soldiers drew his motor-car, whilst the beflagged streets were packed with cheering crowds to the Town Hall, where a civic reception was held.

THE ITALIAN PROBLEM.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

Rome, September 3.
It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Titttoni have reached an agreement concerning the Italian problem and forwarded a joint Note asking President Wilson to consent thereto. Anglo-Italian economic agreements have also been reached.

GENERAL SMUTS FORMS A GOVERNMENT.

Copenhagen, September 3.
General Smuts has formed a Government. The former Minister of War continues in office.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

BRITISH TAKE FRENCH OUTCRY CALMLY.

London, September 4.
A section of the French Press has been protesting recently against British policy in Syria, and the British arrest of Emir Said at Beirut has heightened the outcry. Some speakers in the debate on the Peace Treaty in the Chamber, referred to the matter, notably M. Barthou, who demanded that Great Britain respect the secret Syrian Agreement of 1916. The British Press takes the outcry calmly, but urges the Government to settle the question without delay and prepare the way for France as mandatory in Syria. It is hoped that General Allenby, who is expected in London shortly, will dispel the French suspicions. Reuter learns that Emir Said, who is a notorious firebrand and an ex-Turkish spy, was arrested with the consent of the French Administrator at Beirut.

BOOM IN LANCASHIRE COTTON MILLS.

EXPECTATIONS OF ABNORMAL PROFITS.

London, September 3.
The boom in the purchase of Lancashire cotton mills has continued during the past month. It is largely attributed to speculative financial groups, who anticipate abnormal profits in the cotton industry in the coming three or four years and who are interested in refloating companies at increased valuations. It is generally understood that three main groups are concerned in the new purchases, in which over £4,000,000 has changed hands, including £3,000,000 in the Oldham district alone.

WHERE BRITISH TROOPS GIVE SECURITY.

APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

London, September 4.
Four representatives of the municipalities and Zemstvos or the Archangel Government have arrived in London to urge the retention of British troops in North Russia.

BOMBS THROWN ON EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

London, September 4.
The Daily Telegraph states that information has been received in London of an attempt on the life of the Egyptian Premier. Bombs were thrown, but no one was injured.

BELICOSE POLAND.

THREAT AGAINST LETTS.

Copenhagen, September 4.
The Lithuanian Press Bureau reports serious fighting among Polish and Lithuanian troops, after which the Poles sent an ultimatum to the Lithuanians, demanding their withdrawal behind the new demarcation line, with the alternative of a declaration of war.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN MARSEILLES.

PORT BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

Marseilles, September 4.
Porters have joined the dockers' strike. The business of the port is practically at a standstill. The Trade Unions of the district threaten a general strike.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

Paris, September 4.
The Austrians have requested an extension of two days to reply to the peace terms. This will probably be granted.

THE RETURN OF THE STORMY PETREL.

HERTZOG BACK IN DURBAN.

Durban, September 4.
General Hertzog and his co-delegates have returned from Paris.

CARDINAL MERCIER BOUND FOR NEW YORK.

Brest, September 4.
Cardinal Mercier has sailed for New York.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, September 5.
Owing to the negotiations on the Tibetan question being abruptly terminated, the Government has asked Shi Shui-kee, Minister in London, to ascertain the real policy of the British Government in regard to Tibet. Wong Yip-tung, the chief delegate, has decided to come to Shanghai before the arrival of the British.

HONGKONG'S SMALL COINS.

CAUSES OF THE HIGH PREMIUM.

[Hongkong Telegraph "Special"]
Hongkong residents now have a new burden to bear in the high premium which is demanded for subsidiary coins. The cashing of a dollar note now entails the surrender of five cents to the money changer. When it is remembered that during the course of the day some people have to get change for as much as twenty dollars this depreciation is naturally resented.

With a view to gleaming the causes that have brought this to a head, a representative of the Telegraph this morning secured an interview with our genial Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, O.B.E., who said: "Well, how much have you to pay to a money changer on a dollar note?" Replied our representative: "Five cents." Retorted the Treasurer: "Five cents. That's not 25 per cent. It is not so large as to cause alarm."

"You forget," said our representative, "that it falls very heavily on the small man. To what do you ascribe this rising premium? Has it any relation to the higher price of silver?" "Subsidiary coins are not entirely dependent on silver. The only question is, if you want the coin you have to pay for it," said the Treasurer. "Cannot the Government interfere and fix the discount rate?" asked the interviewer. "You cannot fix the Exchange rate between here and London. So also is it with subsidiary coins. It is a question of supply and demand. If you fix the discount you will not have subsidiary coins."

"Why?" interjected our representative. "Because the people will take these coins elsewhere." "But the export of subsidiary and silver coins is prohibited." "Yes, but you cannot stop it. You can stop it only to a certain extent. It is all a question of what the Chinese feel. When the subsidiary coins were at 10 per cent. discount, the Chinese and others used to pay their men in subsidiary coins. Then they did not kick. Now that it is the other way, they grumble." "You mean that we must bear this new burden?"

"It seems to be fair. There are plenty of subsidiary coins about—about 26,764,370 in circulation. Most of this has probably gone to Canton. Sometimes it may come back."

"Not likely," asserted the interviewer.

"You cannot say. It will depend on the market." Said our representative: "The banks here, you know, are not paying off with subsidiary coins." "They cannot be compelled. Subsidiary coins are subsidiary coins. The note clearly entitles the presenter to the currency of the country. If you go to a Bank and ask them to cash you a five-dollar note, they can give you five one-dollar notes, and that would be legal tender. If you take a cheque to the Bank, you only ask them to pay that money which is legal tender. Under the ordinary law a debtor has to pay the exact amount of his debt. That is applicable to the Bank. Subsidiary coin is payable up to \$2. If you go on a tram and give the ticket collector \$5 and demand silver in exchange, the collector is not bound to give you any change. All that you have to do is to tender the exact amount of your due. So also, if you go to a shop you will have to tender the exact amount of the purchase."

"How long is it that subsidiary coins have been at a premium?"

"We've had a sort of feeling that way for the last six weeks." "Do you think that the Chinese money changers are manipulating the market?" enquired our representative.

"You can think what you like," replied the Colonial Treasurer. "Do you think the big shops suffer by this high premium on subsidiary coins?" enquired the interviewer.

"I do not know; they may. Many of the firms would be too pleased to get subsidiary coins. Before they would not take more than \$2 in subsidiary coins and every year they used to write off this depreciation on subsidiary coins. They will not grow now when you give them these coins." "You say the Government cannot interfere?" enquired the interviewer.

"I do not say that. What do you want the Government to do?" Asked as to where we get our subsidiary coins minted, Mr. Messer said some of the copper was minted here, while the silver coins came from England. "We have not received subsidiary coins from Home for a long time," added the Colonial Treasurer.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 4s. 11-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer—29.78. Temperature 2 p.m.—85. Humidity 2 p.m.—72.

NEW SERVICE TO WUCHOW.

ENTERPRISING SCHEDULE BY BANKER AND CO.

Some months ago in dealing with local shipbuilding enterprise, we referred to the new motor vessel, the Kong Hing, which had been built to the order of Messrs. Banker and Company, for service on the West River and such-like traffic. Since the time of the Kong Ming's launching the vessel has been on the Canton run but Messrs. Banker and Company have now decided to place the vessel on the Hongkong-Wuchow run, and she will leave for her maiden voyage on this service on the 9th inst. at 5 p.m. The ship will be wharfed, in Hongkong, at the Sai Kong wharf and will be in charge of Captain Wilks. General passenger service for the round trip will be specially catered for at attractive rates and a new departure will be that the passage fare will include meals for the whole trip and passengers taking the pleasure trip will be allowed to remain on board with meals supplied during the vessel's stay in Wuchow. This is a distinct advantage, since there is no hotel in Wuchow and the Company's enterprise in this direction for the convenience of their patrons is much to be commended. The schedule of the vessel will be as follows:—Leave Hongkong on Tuesday at 5 p.m., arrive at Sam Shui on Wednesday, leave for Wuchow on Thursday, and leave Wuchow on Friday, arriving back in Hongkong on Saturday in the afternoon. We would remind those who contemplate taking the round trip that the Kong Ming is replete with every modern convenience; indeed, as we stated previously, she is a P. and O. boat in miniature. Messrs. Banker have laid themselves out to provide both business and pleasure trips in a manner that cannot fail to recommend itself to all.

SCOTTISH VICTORY LOAN INVESTMENTS.

The Scottish War Savings Committee, Edinburgh, has furnished the most outstanding results in the special Victory Loan campaigns in Scotland. The totals are made up mostly of new money investments, only a few areas having been able to obtain particulars of some of the conversions made through the Bank of England direct from their districts. Scotland's share in the Victory Loan is highly satisfactory, and the total, inclusive of the investments made by the Scottish banks and the conversions, is nearly £100,000,000. In addition to considerable sums for War Loan raised among the children attending the elementary schools in Scotland, there has been a large increase in the activities of schools savings banks. Statistics for the year ended August 31, 1918, show that banks have been established in 691 schools, the amounts standing to the credit of the depositors (129,965 in number) at the end of the school year being £37,359. The amount deposited during the year was £145,799.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—Performance by "The Globe Theatre" Concert Party—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

From "The Passing Show"
SHADY CHARACTERS.
Maurice Costello—No more love, we cannot give you that.



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THERAPY NO. 1
THERAPY NO. 2
THERAPY NO. 3

HAPSBURG TREASURE AND
HEIRLOOMS.TREATY UNEARTHED
VIENNA'S STOLEN
BOARD.

Paris, July 20.—Following are
extracts in effect from an official
summary of the new clauses of
the Austrian Treaty—the whole
of which was handed to the
Austrian delegates at St Germain
to-day:

FRONTIERS.

Frontiers between Austria and
Hungary and between Austria and
Czechoslovakia have been
modified so as to include in Austria
territories inhabited by German-
speaking populations.
A bridgehead has been estab-
lished to the south of Pressburg,
on the right bank of the Danube,
and a slight rectification of the
frontier has been made in the
region of Gmünd.

MILITARY.

The Austrian army, after three
months, not to exceed 30,000 men,
including officers. No conscription.

REPARATION.

Before May 1921 Austria is to
pay "a reasonable sum," to be
fixed later, as immediate repara-
tion. Then she will be informed
(as in Germany's case) what is
the total to be paid in 30 years.
Austria's reduced ability to pay
will be taken into account.

SHIPS.

Austria (recognising the right
of "ton-for-ton replacement" of
ships lost or damaged in the
war) will cede within two months
all merchant ships and fishing
boats belonging to nationals of
the former Empire. She will
deliver up to 30 per cent. of her
river fleet.

CATTLE.

As an immediate advance,
Austria is to deliver—
4,000 milch cows to Italy and
1,000 each to Serbia and
Rumania;
1,000 heifers to Italy, 300 to
Serbia, and 500 to Rumania;
50 bulls to Italy, and 25 each
to Serbia and Rumania;
1,000 calves to each of the
three nations;
1,000 bullocks to Italy, and
500 each to Serbia and
Rumania;
2,000 cows to Italy; and
1,000 draught horses and
1,000 sheep to both Serbia and
Rumania.

TREASURES AND HEIRLOOMS.

Austria agrees to restore all
records, documents, objects of
antiquity and art, and all scientific
and bibliographical material
taken away from the invaded or
ceded territories.
She will also hand over without
delay all official records of the
ceded territories, and all records
bearing on the history of those
regions which have been removed
during the past ten years—except
that for Italy the period shall be
from 1861.

As for special objects carried
off by the Hapsburg and other
dynasties from Italy, Belgium,
Poland and Czechoslovakia, a
committee is to examine the facts
and order restoration if the re-
movals were illegal.

The list of article includes,
among others—

For Tuscany, the crown jewels
and part of the Medici
heirlooms.
For Modena, a Virgin by
Andrea del Sarto and three
manuscripts.

For Palermo, 12th century
objects made for the Nor-
man kings.

For Naples, 98 manuscripts
carried off in 1718.

For Belgium, various objects
and documents removed in
1794.

For Poland, a gold cup of King
Ladislas IV, removed in
1772, and
For Czechoslovakia, various
documents and historical
manuscripts removed from
the Royal Chateau of
Prague.

WAR DEBT.

No separated territory (except
the Republic of Austria) shall be
saddled with the war debt of the
former Austrian Government.
But neither the Governments of
those territories nor their
nationals can claim against
Austria or any other State in
respect of war debt bonds they
hold.

The war debt held outside the
former Empire shall be a charge
on the Republic of Austria
alone.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

Property of predominant inter-
est to the former kingdoms of
Poland, Bohemia, Croatia, Slav-

By Royal Warrant of Appointment
during Three Successive Reigns

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SECRET OF VICTORY OF 1918—

HINDENBURG'S PLANS
OBTAINED BY
PERSHING.

New York, July 22.—Smiling
broadly and evidently pleased
with themselves, the first two
Germans to reach here from
Europe in many moons walked
jauntily down the gang plank
from the transport Agamemnon
yesterday under escort.

Fifteen American soldiers had
been specially detailed to guard
them, and the party, under the
command of an officer, started by
the first train for Washington,
where our late enemies were to
be received with due courtesy at
the War Department.
They are Alfred Shoals, an
infantry officer, captured near St.
Mihiel, and Alvin Grothe, an
aviator shot down in the Argonne
region.

"FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S
GOOD."

"Patriotic betrayers" is the
euphemistic title these two have
bestowed upon themselves, and
they justify their action—which
admittedly went far to upset Hin-
denburg's plans on that section of
the front where they operated—by
saying that they knew their
Fatherland was hopelessly beaten
and the best service they could
render to their country was to
shorten the war and save
thousands of German lives by
divulging military plans.

What inducements were offered
to them as a further salve to their
consciences by the American
Military Intelligence Service are
expected to be revealed later—
by details of the whole affair—
by the War Department.

It is already known, however,
that with the plans of the German
General Staff—covering proposed
movements, probable lines of re-
treat, the location of guns, and
other information—which these
two Germans imparted to General
Pershing, the American Com-
mander-in-Chief was enabled to
effect his great drive through the
Hindenburg lines confronting him
with far less loss than otherwise
would have been possible.

HOW SECRET CAME OUT.

Fearing their treason had be-
come known in Germany, the
two Germans solicited the favour
of being brought to this country
and protected by the Government.
Their request was readily granted
and their presence here might
never have been known except to
the authorities but for the
thoughtlessness of some clerk in
recording their names and
identity on a roster of troops
where such names and details
naturally attracted the attention
of reporters as soon as the vessel
docked.

GOLD AND SECURITIES.

Austria agrees to deliver the
gold deposited as security for the
Ottoman Debt, renounces any
benefits accruing from the
Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-
Litovsk, and transfers to the
Allies all claims against her
former Allies.

THE "INTERNATIONALE."

MR. GOMPERS
ON FUTURE
PROBLEMS.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President
of the American Federation of
Labour, left London, recently for
Amsterdam, in order to take part
in the first reunion since the
war began of the Trade Union
Internationale.

In conversation immediately
before his departure, Mr. Gompers
said that the purpose of the meet-
ing in Amsterdam was to wind
up the affairs of the old Interna-
tionale secretariat and to remove
its headquarters from Germany.
The meeting would be purely
trade unionist and non-political
in its composition. He be-
lieved that delegates from the
German trade union move-
ment would be present. "It
is true," said Mr. Gompers, "that
during the war I was opposed to
any dealings with representatives
of the enemy countries. But the
war is over, and we have got to
make the best possible conditions
to protect and promote the rights
and interests of the workers in all
countries—Germany as well as
any other. You will have noticed
the announcement of Mr. Barnes
two days ago that the 'Big Four'
have decided to admit Germany
into the convention for the
international regulation of labour
conditions even before Germany is
admitted into the League of Nations.

"We are making arrangements
for the first meeting of the Inter-
national Labour Conference
under the Treaty in Washington
in October. Mr. Shotwell, who
has been acting as my substitute
on the organising committee here
while I was in America, has now
gone to the United States to help
in completing the arrangements
while I am in Europe. Of course,
everything depends on the
ratification of the Treaty by
the United States Senate,
because the Government cannot
issue invitations convoking the
Conference if the Treaty is not
ratified. I welcome the decision
that Germany shall be invited to
the first Conference. I think it
is necessary that all countries
should participate. Of course
you cannot help thinking some-
times of what has been done by
Germany and of the consent given
by the German people to what
has been done. But now things
have reached a new phase. We
have to look to the future of the
world, and we cannot allow our
feelings, however deep and
natural, to stand in the way of
the proper organisation and
advancing welfare of labour
everywhere."

Mr. Gompers resisted an in-
vitation to express the views of
American Labour on the problem
of output in relation to wages,
hours, and other conditions—a
problem which, as he fully re-
alised, is troubling many thought-
ful men in this country at
present. "I do not want," he
said, "even to appear to interfere
in the domestic affairs of British
Labour. There is no opinion
I can express at this time
on the subject you raise which
might not be made the founda-
tion of inferences accordi-
g to the views of those who read it.
But I have expressed my opinion
on output again and again. It is
not difficult to dig up what I may
have said some time ago. I am
not a weather-vane; and what I
said some time ago still repre-
sents my belief. My hope is for
the best in the interests of the
Brit-h workers."

It is worth while to take Mr.
Gompers's hint. Here is a state-
ment which he made on output
in an interview two years
ago—

"We are not going to have the
trouble in America that Britain
had with restriction of production.
There has not been any restric-
tion of output for over thirty
years in America. We, in the
United States, have followed an
entirely different policy. We
say to the employers, 'Bring in
all the improved machinery and
new tools that you can find. We
will help you to improve
them still further, and we will
get the utmost production
out of them; but what we insist
on is the limitation of the hours
of labour for the individual to
eight hours per day. Work two
shifts a day if you please, or work
your machinery all round the 24
hours if you like with three shifts,
and we will help you; but we
insist on the normal working day
with full physical effort. We will
not agree to overwork, producing
the poison of over-fatigue, which
destroys the maximum of pro-
duction, undermines the health
of the worker, and destroys his
capacity for daily industrial
effort."

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POWER ALCOHOL.

A RIVAL TO PETROL.

The report of the Inter-Depart-
mental Committee on the Pro-
duction and Utilisation of Power
Alcohol, which appeared at the
beginning of July, recommended
the establishment of a Govern-
ment organisation to initiate and
supervise experimental and prac-
tical development work on the
subject, and it is understood that
such an organisation, with funds,
is to be set up under the Depart-
ment for Scientific and Industrial
Research.

The same report referred to the
possibility of obtaining large sup-
plies of alcohol synthetically
from the products of coal distilla-
tion, but the matter appears to
have advanced farther than might
be supposed from the somewhat
guarded terms of the reference.
The gases produced from gas
retorts and coke ovens contain
about 12 per cent. by weight of
ethylene, and a process is being
worked out for collecting this
ethylene and converting it into
alcohol. For extracting it use is
made of the property possessed by
cooled charcoal of absorbing gas,
and the charcoal, when charged
with the gas, is carried in a
stream of molten lead, the heat of
which causes it to give up the
ethylene, which is then treated
catalytically for the production
of alcohol.

1S. 3D. A. GALLON.

The amount of ethylene in the
gasworks and coke-oven gases of
England is estimated to be suffi-
cient to yield annually up to
150,000,000 gallons of 90 per cent.
alcohol, which the manufacturer
could afford to sell at a price of,
perhaps, 1s. 3d. a gallon; and
even if it were found impractic-
able, owing to such difficulties as
that of collecting the ethylene
from all the gasworks, many of
which are small, and are
situated in remote districts
to treat only half the
total produced, some 60 or 70
million gallons would be obtained.
Already several important
collieries are believed to have in
hand the addition of conversion
plant to their existing coke-oven
installations.
Alcohol by itself is not suitable
for use in existing types of

high-speed internal combustion
engines, such as are fitted in
motor-cars, but mixed with an
equal amount of benzol it forms
an excellent fuel for the
purpose. Some difficulty
in starting the engine
in cold weather is the chief dis-
advantage, but, on the other
hand, even more power is obtain-
able than with an equal consump-
tion of petrol. The present pro-
duction of 90 per cent. benzol in
this country is at the rate of
about 31,000,000 gallons annually,
and may in the near future be
increased to 50,000,000 gallons or
more. Hence, if the hopes of
synthetic alcohol are realised, we
may look forward to obtaining
from home sources, in the shape
of alcohol-benzol mixture, some-
thing like one-half of our present
requirements of petrol.

A BOON TO MOTORISTS.

At the 14th annual general
meeting of the Automobile
Association and Motor Union, Mr.
Joyson-Hicks, presenting the
report, said that last year, on the
initiative of the association and
the Society of Motor Manufac-
turers and Traders, the Motor
Legislation Committee was
formed. On this committee all
branches of motoring are repre-
sented, with the object of present-
ing a combined case for the
motorist in Parliamentary mat-
ters. The committee, and the
association as one of its consti-
tuent bodies, were largely in-
strumental in securing the repeal
of the petrol tax and the decision
of the authorities not to tax
benzol. The strenuous opposition
to the Transport Bill was being
continued, and no effort would be
spared to protect the motorist
from the evils with which he is
threatened by the Bill as
introduced. On the question of
motor fuel, the Chairman said
that the association was doing
all in its power to encourage the
production and use of home fuels
as against imported petrol. He
declared that benzol conforming
to the standard of the National
Benzol Association was better
than the best petrol of to-day.
He, however, warned
benzol producers that it would
not do for them to keep their
prices a penny or two below that
of petrol. It ought to be as
much cheaper as sunflower oil,
the price of petrol being

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MARKED DIFFERENCES
AMONG U. S. REPUBLICANS.

Washington, July 19.—There is an atmosphere of Republican rout in Washington to-day. The premature forebodings about the disintegration of the Republican ranks have come true, and now there is enough evidence of divergence of opinion and desire to separate from the Republican block led by Senator Lodge to justify the plain statement that the developments of the week find the Republican side of the Senate exactly as predicted by Senator Hitchcock weeks ago, when he said that he was convinced that his Republican opponents were hopelessly divided.

Several factors have contributed. Perhaps the most precipitous is the effect of the return of the President, which daily has been more pronounced around the Capitol. His influence, his interpretations and explanations have directly or indirectly brought members of the opposition to a point of declaration and these decisions, whether publicly made or in private, have drawn others with them. Directly after Senator Colt's speech on Thursday, Senator Kenyon, Republican-Progressive, privately said that he would make his own declaration of viewpoint soon, and that it probably would follow the general lines laid down by his colleague from Rhode Island.

Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, is one of the strongest members of the group of middle-western Senators who have been reticent about following the lead of their fellow-Progressive, Senator Borah. In fact, it has been known that they entertained no such denunciatory views of the League and the President's programme as he daily expounds. And the decision of Senator Kenyon, the able Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labour, is expected to be the keynote of the action of a number of Progressives who have been close to him and with whom he has been in frequent conference. Senator Kenyon was among those invited to visit the President yesterday at the White House; the other callers were Senator Capper, of Kansas; Senator Kellogg, Minnesota; Senator McNary, Oregon; all of whom are a source of worry to Senator Lodge, when he attempts to count votes repudiating the work of the American Peace Delegation.

But take a view of the Republican side to-day. It consists of four factions plainly distinct. First, Senators who would have no League of Nations and who repudiate the work of the President at Paris, with a sweep which includes nearly every fundamental in the Treaty and the Covenant. These are men like Senators Borah, Johnson of California, and Senator Sherman. Their voices penetrate to the farthest corners of the chamber, waking up the memories of every shade who stood in the same spot and conceiving himself a pillar of light, proclaimed his platform as anti and contra, the subject fitting in with the spur of the moment or the flare of the times. Of this group, Senator Borah is the chief power. In fact, considerable could be written about the power of Borah in the upper House. It plays upon the whole Republican side of the Senate, from Senator Lodge to the most silent member. It consists in great measure in a show of temper and belligerency before cautious men, and in an air of explosive content, labelled "dangerous."

The second group is composed of those who favour radical reservations, men who would not be averse to having the Senate vote for reservations and amendments which would necessitate the return of the Treaty of Peace and all the delays and confusion such action would entail believing all the time that the obstruction would be in the best interests of the people of the United States. And these are principally Senator Lodge, Senator Knox, who originally conceived the idea of separating the Covenant from the treaty, and Senator Penrose.

Almost incompatible with the Lodge-Knox contingent is the third Republican split of which the Middle Westerners are members—Senator Kenyon, Progressive Senator Capper, Senator Kellogg, and others, who have informally agreed that as their opinions seem to coincide in the main, they will stick together. If it were a question of a League of Nations or no League they would probably vote with those who have accepted it *in toto*, but they are now considering a platform of reservations, which are not propositions which would make

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GENERAL NEWS.

CURE TESTS FOR DOCTORS.

New York, July 17.—As a result of the challenge by Dr. Hill, of St. Paul, Minnesota, to Dr. Fraser, of Toronto, Canada, that they should experiment on each other to settle the best means of curing certain diseases, the Public Prosecutor of St. Paul declares that if the plan is carried out, and either physician dies, the other will be guilty of murder, and he (the Public Prosecutor) will prosecute.

CARDS AND DICE PLAYING.
During the hearing before the War Losses Commission of an application by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company for compensation for loss sustained in consequence of the retention by the Ministry of Munitions of a basement, it was stated by a valuer that he had found two or three girls playing with cards and dice in the room. It was used only for the storage of some electrical machines. The president said it had been stated by a reputable witness that those employed at the place had been playing with cards and dice, and thus wasting Government money. The matter should be brought before those directly concerned.

NO AL MEN IN C3 HOVELS.
"We cannot rear Al men in C3 hovels, and so we have entered on a housing and hygienic campaign," said Sir J. Crichton-Browne at a conference of sanitary inspectors in Birmingham recently. We should not be content any longer, either in town or country, with houses which, owing to their insanitary construction, might become hotbeds of disease, and especially of tuberculosis. To save our own people from insidious enfeeblement and deterioration, which even a small food shortage, if prolonged, implied, we must see that the larders and cupboards of the new houses we were about to erect were not bare or empty.

To meet the President as a member of a fortified committee, with Senator Borah always ready to be spokesman and with a solid Republican front—this is not at all like personal interviews alone with the Chief Executive on his own ground, where wit meets wit, and many a man might be glad to fall back upon Senator Lodge's enviable fortification. "Lodge walks with the Almighty," the late Senator Tillman once said.

the Covenant ineffectual, and which would be open to reason and to recommendation from public opinion back home.

Then comes the fourth faction in the Republican ranks—of men who are openly for the League of Nations as a League and without reservations. Here and there they have tempered their approval of the League with statements regarding reservations, but there is much talk that these are made more for the sake of Republican respectability and an appearance which will avoid an out and out break with the Republican leader than a desire to disrupt the Covenant in any way; for their statements are plain, that they believe public opinion in the country desires that the United States become an important member of the world concert for lasting peace. Contrast this with the condition is that on the Democratic side, where there is more unity than ever. Senator Hitchcock talked with the President yesterday, taking up many phases of the fight—the progress of the debate on the Shantung matter as other points upon which the President and his floor leader compared notes.

Senator Hitchcock and his fellow Democrats, although saying very little, are gratified with the coup which the President has made in the method of meeting members of the Senate. While the Foreign Relations Committee was in conference in committee of the whole and by groups of two, over the best way of making the most of the President's offer to give every assistance and explanation which the committee desired, and was cogitating on whether or not it would be better if the President remained in Washington and let his informative trip over the country rest for awhile, the President saw valuable time slipping away and exercised his own prerogative to invite to the White House whom he pleased. The White House conferences are having an entirely different effect in their intimacy and personal touch than any formal meeting with the Foreign Relations Committee could have accomplished. It is discouraging to the Republican side and Senators are now confronted with the necessity of rapidly making up their minds as to their individual response should a White House letter lie on their desks some bright morning within the next few days.

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A PEACE OF COMRADES.

TIES OF SACRIFICE AND
COMRADESHIP.

Douglas Newton writes in the *Daily Chronicle* thus:

In a novel (by "Sapper") I have again met that wonder, so common among soldiers, as to whether Peace is going to be as big as War.

The author sees in the splendid energy and spirit put into the war an example of what might be put into the peace. If so much can be concentrated into the business of killing, cannot it be concentrated into the business of living, and living splendidly.

His argument is an argument of Sacrifice and Comradeship. These two things made the war noble, and won it. These two things may ennoble peace and make it glorious. He develops his idea on the theory of good leadership and good soldiering.

THE GOOD LEADER.

The good leader in war was the man who considered his men. His attitude towards the men was one of sacrifice and sympathy. His first ideal was to look after his men, to see to their comfort, well-being and safety before he looked to himself. He got to know his men, he got to understand them, and he friends with them. He explained things to them; if there were difficulties he discussed them, pointed out the reason for certain lines of action, heard the opinions of the men, and, if it were just and right, met them and made amendments.

He was a leader because somebody had to lead, and he had certain capacities for the job. But he was a comrade, too, because he worked with his men; because he recognised their part in the work in hand, and his duty towards them. A good officer and his men were one for the purposes of what they had to do.

Why, then, cannot the officer of commerce, the employer play his part in the business of peace as his counterpart did in war. The author of this book suggests that the labourer—the soldier of commerce—is deserving of the

same attitude of sacrifice and sympathy.

Employers should deal with their workers in the war way. They should see to their comfort, well-being and security. They should get to know them. They should explain and discuss things with them. That is, show them how the work pans out, how the money is being spent, what it is being spent on, the reason for putting in fresh plant—the effects of all these things on profit and loss. He should be candid with them. He should show them that he is dealing squarely with them. If the year's profit has been big, then he shall see to it that the workers reap some of the reward.

BASIS OF COMRADESHIP.

The whole business of work for employer and employed should rest on the basis of comradeship. Both are in the job to make the best of it. Workers should not be sacrificed to dividends, though the need of dividends, i.e., the need of repaying capital, the very means which keeps the business together, should be explained to the men. All round the workers in the business should be impressed with the sense of fair dealing.

The idea suggested by this author is a good one. Why cannot a business or a factory be a living, comradely thing like a regiment or a company? Why can't employers and employed join together and pull one way, instead, as so often happens now, pulling different ways. Both are in the work for the good of themselves, each plays an essential and necessary part, each naturally falls to the ground without the other. Why should there be any question of division of thought or energy or sympathy?

Comradeship—a sympathetic, equitable comradeship—would accomplish much to settle present difficulties. And this author, like many others who have seen the war, and have marvelled at the splendid fraternity of all men concerned, and have seen the wonders accomplished by this brotherly union, pleads for a comradeship in Peace as well as in War. Perhaps this is the secret of a good peace, sacrifice and comradeship—it is something worth trying, anyhow.

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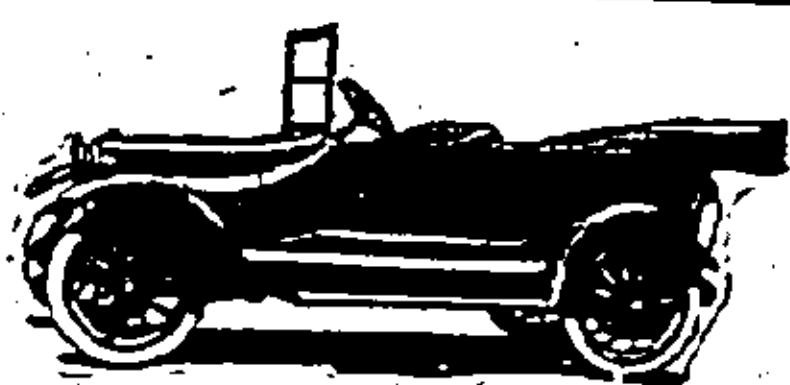
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1919.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

The other day we had some observations in this column on the defeat which the Government at Home suffered in a division on a Labour member's Bill which aimed at removing certain disqualifications suffered by women. That measure was not acceptable to the Government for a number of reasons, one of which was that it was shortly introducing its own legislation on the subject. We see, from the latest Home papers to hand, that the Government Bill has now been issued, and that it is a most commendable enactment. It removes the disqualification of sex from civil professions and other duties, including those of jury service. At one stroke, it wipes out the cause for many grievances held by women for years past and no doubt will be warmly welcomed in feminist movement circles. As an indication of the hopes that are reposed in it, it is interesting to note that an intended appeal from the refusal of the Benchers of the Middle Temple to admit a lady candidate as a Bar student is now being abandoned.

It is worth recalling that the movement for opening the Bar to women, which was initiated in 1913 by Mr. Holford Knight, was subsequently expanded into Lord Buckmaster's Bill opening both branches of the legal profession to women. This brought matters to a head. Ever since that time, organisations in all parts of the country have consistently supported these reforms, and other applications of the principle of the removal of sex barriers have gradually been adopted, the last to be advocated being that of service on juries. The Labour Party's Women's Emancipation Bill, which also contemplated these reforms, became overloaded with a large expansion of the suffrage in regard to women, and that was the reason why the Government opposed it. The new Government Bill, however, covers the legal question. The chief sponsor of the adoption and courageous application to a variety of matters of the principle of removing what he regards as an effective sex disqualification. His original proposition to the Bar was that where tests have been adopted for the regulation of admission to a profession, the passing of those tests should be accepted as evidence of fitness, irrespective of sex. That is what the new Bill upholds. It is a thoroughly logical plea. It falls into line with Mr. Holford Knight's idea, which is shared by many others, that in national reconstruction, capacity, not sex, should be the deciding factor. "We want every ounce of available ability," says this champion of women's rights, "to re-establish our position as a people; let us welcome as comrades all women of capacity, wherever their gifts can be fruitfully employed."

The sentiments expressed above are in line with modern thought and modern tendencies. We presume that even the Labourites will give their support to this new "emancipating" Bill. But will they subscribe to the argument that "capacity, not sex, should be the deciding factor?" Logically, they cannot oppose it. But we cannot conceive of their being so fair-minded as to assent to the principle when it comes, say, to work in factories. That is where it would hit them and where they would be inclined to go back on their professed adherence to fundamental principles. Such principles are only "fundamental" when their application suits the Trade Unions. When they conflict with Union ideas and Union selfishness, the Labourites ask to be permitted to swallow their

NOTES & COMMENTS.

CHILD LABOUR.

We cannot say that we are altogether satisfied at the attitude which the Government has taken up on the question of the employment of small children in workshops and factories. The problem is a most difficult one with which to deal, we admit, but that fact is no adequate reason for following a policy of inaction in the matter. That is what the Government attitude amounts to and, so far as we can see from its statement on the subject, there are small hopes of any legislation for many years to come. The Government says that before such legislation as is advocated by the Sanitary Board is initiated it seems expedient to make a commencement by providing such wider facilities for vernacular education, one of the results of which would be that the children would be kept in school while their parents were at work. That may be the proper end at which to make a beginning—that is, if there were an immediate prospect of enforcing compulsory education. But apart from the cost of the venture, there are no facilities for such an undertaking to be carried out, nor could they be provided for many years to come.

SOME QUERIES.

The Government says that the presence of children in workshops and factories is largely due to the fact that parents, having no place for their safe custody, are obliged to take their children with them when they go to work. But how will that be remedied by the provision of wider educational facilities? It is admitted that, even if not doing hard work, these children "spend long hours in or about factory or workshop premises." Well, even if compulsory education were to be provided, what is to become of the children after school hours? On the Government's own admission, the parents have no place for their safe custody. It is harmful for children to be in factories for long hours, whether they are hard at work or not. But we venture to say that many of them are engaged in employment which is by no means light, and that they are sent to work because they are wanted to bring money into the home even in their tenderest years. More education will not remedy that. At any rate, the Government might have agreed to make some regulations regarding child labour in factories, even if it could not accept the Sanitary Board recommendations in their entirety. Besides, it has not touched the question of the employment of children in carrying heavy burdens in the streets. Child labour is being exploited in many ways here. The Government must be aware of the fact. But its policy is one of "wait and see."

HARBOUR POLLUTION.

People using the ferry-boats during the past few days have been deeply interested in the sight of a big steamer moored in the centre of the harbour, having aboard some thousands of coolies returning to China after service with the Labour Corps. It has been most engrossing to see hundreds of these coolies ranged alongside the rails of the ship, purchasing little delicacies from sampan people hanging round the vessel. The ferries have been running quite close to the boat, and so far as one could see, these returned workers have appeared to be quite a happy lot of fellows. But they also have some rather disgusting habits, and it is in order to make a remark or two on this point that these lines are written. A reader informs us that yesterday morning whilst the ferry-boat was passing this steamer a number of these coolies were vomiting themselves in a manner which was filthy to the point of extreme indecency. This might not have greatly mattered had the boat been in a less conspicuous part of the harbour and had there been no ladies on the ferry. But the disgusting sights which were yesterday thrust upon the notice of ferry passengers could never be possible in a port like this. Rather than that they should be repeated in the future, it would be far better if ships bringing huge batches of these coolies, whose ideas on sanitary matters are not altogether what they might be, were moored elsewhere than in the main fairway of the harbour.

PAX VICTORIOUS LLOYD.

Twins born at Bridgend, Glamorgan, this week have been named Pax Victorious Lloyd and

DAY BY DAY.

THE MORE MONEY A MAN HAS THE HARDER IT IS FOR HIM TO CONVINCE THE WORLD THAT HE IS A FOOL.

Yesterday's health return shows 13 cases of gastro-enteritis (five fatal) and two fatal occurrences of enteric fever. All were Chinese.

We are asked to state that the Chaplain H.M. Dockyard (Rev. F.G.B. Hastings R.N.) would be glad of some gramophone records for the Royal Naval Hospital.

The Wing On, which was requisitioned by the Admiralty for transport service in Mesopotamia, is now restored to the river run, after being again fitted up. Captain da Sala is going on her as captain.

Mr. G. E. Weis, manager of the Pathe Photo-Cinema-Chine, left to-day for an eight months' holiday at Home. He has been in the Colony for five years. As he left his offices this morning, strings of crackers were fired.

Reservoirs in the City and Hill District Water Works Level on September 1st contained 2,118.30 million gallons, compared with 2,117.04 in 1918. The Kowloon reservoir was level with overflow (352.50 million gallons), as it also was on the same date last year.

Mr. N. L. Smith to-day fined a Chinese \$25 for unlawful possession of one sporting gun and a number of cartridges. When he was arrested the gun and ammunition were found in a trunk, wrapped up in some clothing. The gun and ammunition were confiscated.

A Chinese was arrested aboard the S. S. China for having, in his possession, 1,939 rounds of ammunition. The ammunition was very cleverly hidden in the sides of two boxes. Mr. F.X. d'Almeida to-day appeared for the defendant, who pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. N. L. Smith fined the man \$250, and the ammunition was confiscated.

At a musical soiree held at the Club Lusitano, last evening, M. Sklarevski delighted the audience with his fine interpretations of Chopin's and other works. There was a very large attendance, including Mr. E.V.M.R. de Souza, the Consul for Portugal, and M. Sklarevski was rewarded with rounds of applause at the conclusion of his recital. His work was magnificent.

Last evening one of the Fire Brigade's new motor engines was proceeding along Queen's Road when a Chinese walked out right in front of it. To avoid an accident, the driver swerved the engine across the road towards Duddell Street and in doing so hit a rich-sha. The engine then skidded to other side of the road, taking a piece off one of the pillars near Messrs. Caldbeck, MacGregor's, store.

A Chinese was to-day charged with disorderly conduct in Des Voeux Road Central to a Chinese constable. The constable gave evidence that whilst he was walking along Des Voeux Road Central at 6.30 p.m. yesterday defendant came up to him, and caught him by the back of the neck and said, "This dog has two licences." The constable said "are you crazy?" The man tried to pull him into a motor-car. The man was fined \$5 by Mr. N. L. Smith.

A Chinese was charged to-day before Mr. N. L. Smith with picking the pocket of another Chinese. The complainant stated that whilst he and his friend were walking near the Hongkong Hotel, defendant jostled against him. His friend called out to him to feel his pockets, and when he started to do so he found that his purse had been extracted. He then got hold of the defendant, who tried to jerk himself free. Defendant was handed to an Indian constable, who took him to the station. Mr. N. L. Smith sentenced defendant to a three months' hard labour, as he had two previous convictions against him for stealing.

AFRAID TO REJOICE.

A Hackney Jewish ca bine maker, named Joseph Robinson, 36, hanged himself with his necktie after telling his wife that he would not go out on Peace Day because the rejoicings would kill him when he thought of his dead

ROBBIE'S LETTERS.

TO HIS NEPHEW AT HOME.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1919.

Dear Alick,

Aye, it's curious, but nevertheless true, how inordinately proud we all are of the most trivial accomplishment that occupies our leisure moments. A man sometimes thinks more of the results of some hobby, picked up as a boy in the columns of the E. O. P., than the finished product of the business to which his parents first set his hand. "A bronchial obstruction and a passion for the trombone often go together," is how Neil Lyons puts it in his latest book "A London Lot." Incidentally in the same volume, his heroine's description of a *roue* is worth repeating. "A *roue*," said Miss Watson, severely, "is one as is girl mad; one as makes 'ard work of a hobby'."

But as I was saying before, we're all vain. All our great men were vain, not of the things that made them great, but often because of some hobby or fad that they thought nobody could touch them at. I was reading about this same thing the other day.

The gardens and grottos at his Twickenham cottage were more thought of by Pope than his best essays and translations; the pride of Sir Walter Scott lay, not in his Waverley Novels, but in the occupancy of Abbotsford House with its sham Gothic stucco and plaster; Dickens was a proud man when notice was taken of his amateur theatricals; Thackeray, absurdly vain of his sketches, was mortified when any of them were refused; Byron boasted more over his Hellespont swim than any modern "movie" actor could ever be capable of; Napoleon thought more of the conquest and homage of a new mistress than of a country and its people; Nelson had leanings in the same direction; and Macpherson sets greater prize on his freetown frames than the fruits of his business. I'm built the same way myself. When a man says in public print that I'm a "trenchant writer" and a "clear-headed thinker to boot" as Mr. Scott Harston did the other day, I immediately have visions of a staff job on the *Times* and Janet the proud occupier of a London flat and a sealskin coat. But as McGlusky would say, every man to his own game. Ye might do some things better than some men, but ye canna do all things better than every man. If ye try it ye'll get more grit than grass between your teeth. Ye might be clever enough to teach a parrot to talk, but ye'll have the devil's own job to teach it to swim.

As I was saying I've fallen foul of a lawyer this week. That Mr. Harston should slip his collar at the mere mention of Germany, wasna't to be wondered at. During the war he has been our strongest man on the subject, always setting our feet aright in the way of rectitude. Though crossed on several occasions, to him, in debate, has generally been left the last word when friend Bosche has been the subject matter thereof. He never shoots unless his gun is loaded. When he does, the barrage has been fierce. As an issuer of solemn warnings there is none his equal in the Colony. So you see as an opponent he's not to be despised. I feel the mental jolt of his last week-end effort, though, mind ye, I have an idea that he wasna' fixing on me so much as taking the subject of my last letter as a peg to hang his pet theories on. To I would feel easier in my mind if I could convince myself on that point. All the same, despite the note of finality which rings through the whole of his letter, I, as an ardent Free Trader, would rather prefer Mr. Harston as my solicitor than my Member for Parliament. A man may be able to do weird things in the way of Greek verse and at the same time not know the "fundamental basis" of a ham, for instance. The fight is so unequal I almost falter at the idea of crossing Mr. Harston's Protectionist path. A man will legal training and a library, in a controversy of this kind has a big start on the chap that has only a 1907 edition of Whitaker's Almanac and an occasional look at Macpherson's 20 year-old Encyclopaedia Britannica.

That Mr. Harston is not seriously annoyed with me is perhaps best proved by the fact that he has not attempted to disprove any of the definite statements in my letter of last week. Wedded out from the chair

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

- (1) Hongkong's prosperity has depended and always will depend on Free Trade.
- (2) We cannot have a League of Nations unless the policy of Free Trade is subscribed to by all the nations within the League.
- (3) At Home to-day, through various causes (which I cited) we have an artificial form of Protection.
- (4) What we want is not Protection but Efficiency, the abandonment of conservative methods by the application of science to industry and thorough-going organisation.

And these statements, require some contradicting, mind I'm telling ye.

Onybow, let me examine briefly the benefits Germany derived from her State Policy of Protection. Mr. Harston's points are in italics.

1. *An enormous increase in Germany's Trade.*

Despite the disadvantages of Free Trade, Great Britain also has had an enormous increase in trade during the past forty years. But was this enormous increase due to Protection? I'll go into that later on.

2. *The establishment of the German Colonies.*

Though already well equipped in this respect, yet hampered by Free Trade, Great Britain continued her colonial expansion, especially in the matter of Protectorates during the same period. The causes of emigration have, of course, nothing to do with commerce.

3. *The formation of a large German Mercantile Marine.*

We also enlarged our Mercantile Marine. The more Free Trade we had, the more ships we required.

4. *The establishment of a powerful German Navy.*

Our Navy, although already established, also was increased in order to protect our augmented Mercantile Marine and Colonies.

5. *A tremendous aggrandisement (hang these long words) of German interests generally.*

Yes, because the German went about his business in a "savvy" manner. He used scientific methods of production, organisation and distribution.

6. *The late war.*

Of course Protection was the cause of the war. If Prussia had been a democracy, there would probably have been no war. Behind each tariff wall is the ultimate defence of the trench mortar and machine gun. As Mr. Masterman said the other day: "All wars are trade wars. Most wars are tariff wars."

7. *Enormous cost in blood and property to Great Britain.*

By the same process of reasoning, Protection also cost Germany much loss of blood and certainly much loss of property.

Now, to come back to No. 1. Was Germany's enormous increase in trade due to her State Policy of Protection? Let us take our experience of her methods in Hongkong, where the British and the German trader worked alongside each other and handled goods which were not produced in Protectionist countries—British, goods, to wit. The reason why the German encroached successfully on our preserves here, and got away with the bacon, was because of his different method of doing business. He was content to work longer hours, and harder when he was at it, than his British competitor; his business was better organised; he approached and met his Chinese clients in a different spirit; in short, he went out after business; we waited till it fell into our lap. So, fighting us on equal terms, so far as many of the goods were concerned, he was able to beat us. May not the very attributes which enabled him to capture markets here, account for his greater success in world-commerce? Efficiency, not Protection, won him his laurels.

Despite our policy of Free Trade, our financial position, at the outbreak of war was far better than that of Germany. We were able to finance ourselves and our Allies. During the war we had no difficulty in raising our various War Loans and with every fresh loan there was a large percentage of "new money." The opposite was the case with Germany when she attempted to finance the war by this method. In other words, the majority of the German people were not, individually as well as under Protection as we were under Free Trade. Facts are chieft that winna' ding, and if such is a fact, as I believe it is, it proves that if Protection is good for a country, then it is only good for the few, for the workmen of that country have not the Saving Bank balances possessed by the people of a country where, by the operation of Free Trade, the necessities of life are naturally cheaper. The German

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the lawn tennis wonder, had her father and mother as daily spectators of her triumphs at Wimbledon. They come from Compiegne and are very much enjoying their visit to England. Of course, Mlle. Lenglen was known to many of our British players before this, her first appearance at Wimbledon. She and her recent opponent, Miss Ryan, have won a ladies' doubles in France, and Mlle. Lenglen has played against several of our leading players at Cannes and elsewhere.

A pleasant result of the prolonged drought at Home is a remarkable display of blossom on the tulip-tree (*Liriodendron*), which seldom flowers freely in England. This most magnificent of flowering trees on good soil attains a height of 100ft.—if not the 150ft. reached in its native North America—and seems to "like London," for there are fine specimens at Fulham. It is being increasingly adopted for street-planting in Central Europe, and there is, or was, a wonderful avenue of about 120 tulip-trees at Wilhelmshöhe, whither Napoleon III. was sent after Sedan. Apart from aesthetic merits, the tulip-tree makes excellent timber, used in North America for boat-building, roofing shingles, and furniture.

Sir Charles Swinfen Eady, Master of the Rolls, has given orders for the sale of Wood Norton, his place in Worcestershire. This beautiful house will always be famous as the one-time home of the Duc and Duchesse d'Orleans. Here King Manoel, with his mother, Queen Amelie, sheltered for some little while when they first reached England after their flight from Portugal. At Wood Norton King Manoel was received as a King by a King, for in this quiet Worcestershire retreat the Duc d'Orleans treated himself and was treated, in all seriousness, as rightful King of France. The place was as a portion of French territory to all residents there and to French Royalists living elsewhere in England.

either in wages or standard of living as the British working man.

Yes, sir, it is true that a country "can only pay for her imports by her exports" and I put it to you that the freer and better the facilities are for this interchange, the wealthier are the countries concerned. More than that, such free trade stimulates production on other lines.

In my opinion, the artificial Protection which is in existence to-day in the Old Country, aggravated by the shortage of shipping, plus the fact that the people at Home are not producing enough goods for the money they earn, are the principle causes of what is to-day wrecking our British prosperity. Money has to be backed by goods. If there is less goods and more money, then the goods will be dear. In other words, the money will not go so far. At Home to-day there is too much money and not enough goods; in short we, as a nation, are not producing enough goods for the money we earn. Unless we attain to economic soundness and begin honestly and strenuously to make good the waste of war, there is little prospect of the continuance of the progressive advance in commerce which all right-thinking people desire. Greater production and freedom of trade there must be if famine conditions at Home are not to be accentuated. The country with the freest exchange of commodities is that which will recuperate first from the period of exhaustion. Artificial devices, such as Protection and Nationalism, will not save our people. We must have freedom in every shape and form. For the future, one of the things we shall have to see to, is that production and distribution go hand in hand. If it is little use producing goods, if you cannot get them to market. There is less use taking off one's coat to manufacture if there is a shortage of material. Once throw aside the pernicious form of artificial Protection which has at present, and leaves business at business men, not politicians, then the country will rapidly begin to work back to pre-war conditions of cheapness and plenty. Yours truly

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KOWLOON NOTES.

THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION.

On Saturday, the Kowloon Cricket Club Bowls Section, will play the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, in the Bowls League, on the former's ground. This leaves K.C.C. only one more match to play in this League, that being with the Police Recreation Club, which will be played next week, also on K.C.C. ground.

The K.C.C. has had a most successful and enjoyable sporting season. In distributing the prizes won in the various competitions during the season, Mr. R. E. Lindell, the Vice-President, remarked on the great interest that was being taken in the Club as exemplified by the large number of prizes to be distributed.

The annual general meeting of the K.C.C. will be held at the end of the current month. It might be mentioned the K.C.C. promises to become the most popular Club in the Colony. Its membership is increasing every month and its sporting sections now include Golf, Cricket, Tennis, Bowls and Croquet.

At the meeting of the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, held on Wednesday evening, the question of inviting certain of the church members to officiate as sidesmen, when required, was discussed. Several names were proposed and the gentlemen concerned will be approached as to their willingness to serve. It was also decided thoroughly to renovate both the inside and outside of the Vicarage, so that it will be in good order for the new incumbent, when he arrives. The cost of the repairs will be borne by one of the vestrymen, who has generously promised to supply the funds.

Some time ago we referred in this column to the inconvenient service of trains to Shatin, Tai Po, Fanling and beyond. It was pointed out that the times of arrivals in the morning and departures in the evening were such as to preclude any but taipans living in the New Territories, since it was necessary to leave office about half past four in the afternoon to catch the last train, and arrival in the morning could not be before about 9.45. In this connection we learn that the question of more convenient timing is being discussed and it is quite possible there will shortly be earlier and later trains to meet the general demand.

There are now 12 Despatch Boxes kept in different places in Kowloon, to which the Police can have access in the event of a fire.

The attendance at the Kowloon British Schools showed a slight increase during last year. The pupils in Classes 1 and 2 follow the curriculum laid down by the Hongkong University for the Matriculation (or Senior) and Junior Examinations respectively. The results were satisfactory, but it is regrettable that more children do not remain at school long enough to enable them to pass through these Classes. Cantonese is taught to the senior boys with some success, especially at the Kowloon School where the

subject is now taught under the personal direction of the Head Master.

We notice that people still put their feet on the edge of the seat facing them, on the Star ferry boats, despite our correspondent's protest, published in these columns some time ago. This morning we unconsciously committed the same offence and when our attention was drawn to the misdemeanour it struck us to try to reason out why we did it. Of course, the reason was explained in those hard batters which are nothing less than apologies for seats. We shall not publish any more complaints of putting feet up until the Star Ferry Company provides a little more comfort in the way of seating accommodation on its ferries.

A morning contemporary, according to views expressed in a leading article on Wednesday last, thinks that the question of a direct representative for Kowloon on the Legislative Council should be held over, because, forsooth, it might interfere and damage the cause of the Constitutional Reform Association in its efforts to secure an "unofficial majority". It suggests an alternative, that of joining hands with the C.R.A. with which we will deal later.

It is to be hoped that Kowloonites will not be galled by any such selfish talk. The need for a direct representative for Kowloon on the Council is urgent and real and if recommendations are to be made to the new Governor with that object they must not be enshrouded in the hazy improbabilities which would envelop them were the matter combined with other interests. It must be a single-minded issue, untrammelled by the complications of Hongkong and its vested interests. It is an issue which cannot be adequately considered in conjunction with any other question, and Sir Reginald Stubbs must be asked to deal with it as a totally independent and separate measure.

Singleness of purpose is the keynote of the Kowloon movement for representation on the Council. The very nature of the man we should elect to represent us, precludes the consideration of combination with other interests. The man we elect or recommend, if our request is granted by the Government, must be absolutely independent, must be devoted to vested interests and he must devote his best energies, as our representative, to securing better attention to Kowloon and its needs. If he does not do this, he will not hold his seat for more than one year.

With regard to the suggestion of joining issues with the C.R.A., the idea has nothing to recommend it to Kowloonites. As has before been pointed out, the Association has done nothing to justify its existence, even for Hongkong, to say nothing of Kowloon, and yet we are to forego our little agitation to get something done for ourselves so that the cause of the Association shall not be damaged!

The cause of Kowloon would suffer far more damage by joining hands with the C.R.A. than it could inflict on the latter body by taking independent action. There is

P.W.D. BRIBERY CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION OVER-ruled.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before a Full Court, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Melbourne sitting, an appeal by the Crown was heard against the decision of the Magistrate, Mr. N. L. Smith, in the case of the charge of accepting a bribe by the No. 1 coolie of the P.W.D.

It will be remembered that the No. 1 coolie was charged with accepting a bribe of \$5 with a view to influencing his conduct as a Government servant in connection with a permit, and the Magistrate eventually discharged the accused.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appearing on behalf of the Crown, argued that the learned Magistrate had misinterpreted the Ordinance, in dealing with the case under Section 3 of the Bribery Ordinance of 1898. Counsel dealt at some length with the evidence taken in the Police Court in support of his argument that the accused had accepted a bribe which was offered with a view to influencing his conduct.

Their Lordships found that the learned Magistrate had misinterpreted the section of the Ordinance and that the case must be remitted to the Magistrate for him to deal with on the evidence.

R.A.M.C.

WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscribers to the above fund—

Shameen Red Cross Society	\$400.00
Anonymous	\$100.00
N.B. Karanjia	\$25.00
H.H. Sandeman	\$25.00
Total	\$550.00

another point, too, and that is the very grave doubts which undoubtedly exist as to whether the C.R.A. will get what it is agitating for. Ask the man in the street whether he really wants an unofficial majority. Those who do not exhibit a total indifference to the issue will say No. We know the two Chinese representatives are against it, and if it came to a vote on the Council, the motion would be thrown out.

So why should Kowloon spoil its chances of securing representation by associating itself with such an Association? If the C.R.A. recommendations are rejected and Kowloon has joined issues, then we shall not be in a position to bring our independent representation before the Government because we shall have been discredited.

Kowloonites, be on your guard. Have nothing to do with any other movement. Our cause, as it now stands, has everything to recommend it to right-thinking Government officials. Any other course will put us back for months, perhaps years. The proposal made by the Daily Press is selfish and a veiled attempt to get Kowloonites to help on a forlorn hope.

We are not surprised that the St. Andrew's Church Vestry has refused permission to hold the meeting in the Church Hall. We think a great mistake was made in contemplating holding the meeting there. The religious susceptibilities of Kowloon church-goers are easily offended and such a suggestion as using part of their Church building for what, after all, is nothing more or less than political propaganda, should never have been dreamed of. Lacking as it does facilities for holding such a meeting, Kowloon need not necessarily be the centre of the meeting. Most of the people who will attend are engaged on the Hongkong side in their business and the meeting might just as well be held in the City Hall.

The question, however, throws out in a strong light the great need for a town hall in Kowloon where such meetings can be held. This would no doubt be supplied if we had proper representation on the Council.

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MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Captain Tylour, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Captain Eddy of the s.s. Sinkiang, charged three boatmen for unlawfully going on board the ship on the 3rd instant without the permission of the master or officer in charge.

Captain Eddy said the ship was under way from the quarantine anchorage to the buoy. A sampan came alongside. She was loaded with a lot of men. He told the sampan to keep away, but the men persisted and looked on. He recognised the two defendants who came on board together with others. He arrested four of the men. One got away. The licence number of the sampan was covered up.

The first defendant said that the ship was at anchor and his men went on board. Both the defendants were fined \$30 each, or two months' imprisonment. The third defendant's bail was estreated.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Hai Hong from Swatow brought in yesterday for Hongkong 800 tons of Coast cargo. She had 48 first-class passengers.

The Kanchow (Capt. P. W. Cowen) came in yesterday afternoon with 2,000 tons of general merchandise from Bangkok. She is a B. and S. boat.

The Haiyang arrived this morning from Singapore with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. China (Captain A. A. Dunning) arrived yesterday with 1,459 tons of general merchandise and flour. She had 354 passengers, of whom 105 were first-class. She experienced good weather from San Francisco to Shanghai. From Shanghai she had stormy weather. She delivered here 200 sacks of mails.

The Yuet Shang from Canton consigned 300 tons of general produce to this port.

SAFEGUARD THE CHILDREN
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The Kamo Maru, from Yokohama, brought a through cargo of 5,684 tons of copper, beans, oil, oak lumber and starch, and 31 tons of cotton piece goods direct for Hongkong. She experienced tremendous seas off Winchow and a strong S.W. wind afterwards to Hongkong. She is an N.Y.K. vessel. She had on board 114 bags of mails.

The s.s. Sinkiang will clear to-morrow morning for Shanghai with 300 tons of cargo. The Kamo Maru leaves at 6 o'clock this evening for London via Singapore with 840 tons of general cargo and 17 passengers.

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ARRATON APCAR 9th Sept. due Calcutta, about 30th Sept.
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at 6 p.m.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
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KOSOKU MARU ... Early September.

HWAHWA ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.

TSURUGA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

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DELACOA MARU ... Middle of October.

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he undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

AMERICAN SHIP AGROUND.
The American steamer, which
stranded during the recent
typhoon near the straits of
Shimonoseki, has turned out to
be the Herford, of the Admiral
Line. She has been refloated and
it is expected that she will be in
the shipwrights' hands for a fortnight
after her arrival in Kobe.

ITALIAN MOTOR SHIPS.
It is stated that there are no
fewer than 40 motor-ships build-
ing in Italy at the present time.
A particularly interesting craft
under construction is a train ferry
for the Messina Straits service.
She is built of wood, is 274-ft.
(overall) length, 40-ft. beam, and
draws 30-ft. She displaces 4,000
tons, and carries 24 wagons. The
engines will be of a well-known
Diesel design. This will be the
first motor-driven train ferry in
the world.

SHIPPING SALES.
The City of Dublin Steam
Packet Company transferred to
a new company the whole of its
fleet which plies between Dublin
and Liverpool. The sale of these
cargo steamers is likely to be fol-
lowed by important developments
in the Mail service between
Kingstown and Holyhead, which,
it is believed, will eventually pass
to the London & North-Western
Railway Company, which is
having four fast vessels built for
the Irish service.

FRENCH SHIPBUILDING.
Work in French shipyards is
still very meagre. There has
recently been launched at Le
Havre, by the Forges de la
Mediterannee, the cargo-boat
Charbonnier, constructed on ac-
count of the Commissariat of the
Merchant Marine, the d.w.
capacity of which is 1,400 tons.
She is a similar vessel to the
Ouvrier, launched on February 5
last, at the Chantiers "Augustin
Normand," and now undergoing
completion. These vessels are 70
metres long, 10.40 m. broad, 4.50
m. deep, and have a speed of 9
knots.

TO SALVE THE LUSITANIA.
Salvage Syndicates, Inc., is the
name of a Chicago concern which
has dedicated itself to the task of
raising the Lusitania. It claims
to have made a thorough study
of pressure and other problems
involved in salvaging deep-lying
wrecks. The company is also
taking part in the forth-coming
attempt to raise the revenue
cutter Mohawk, now lying in the
Ambrose Channel, New York. It
is pointed out that whereas 800
ships were sunk during the war,
so far only some 500 have been
salvaged and these chiefly by
the British Admiralty Salvage
Bureau.

INDIAN TAX ON SHIPPING.
Fifty per cent. excess profits
tax in addition to income tax, is
to be imposed on the foreign
steamship companies, the head
offices of which do not exist in
Great Britain and her colonies,
under the new income-tax re-
gulations promulgated by the
Indian Government. Hitherto
Japanese shipping companies
have been subject to no imposts
in India. As the percentage of
the excess profits tax is consider-
able, the fear is expressed that
their interests will be affected in
no small degree. In shipping
circles there it is declared that
the new regulation of the Indian
Government is another attempt
at bringing pressure to bear on
Japanese shipping interests.

UNREHEARSED INCIDENT.

There was an unrehearsed in-
cident at the parade ground in
Hyde Park recently after the
Prince of Wales had witnessed
the march past of 3,000 American
troops. His Royal Highness was
chatting with the American Am-
bassador, Mr. Churchill, and
others about him, when a young
woman, attired in black, advanced
and addressed him, asking him if
he could do anything to secure
for her the pension to which she
believed she was entitled. She
was understood to say that no
pension had yet been received,
and that she was in urgent need.
She handed to the Prince docu-
ments bearing on the case, and al-
though his Royal Highness did not
examine them in detail, and
naturally refrained from com-
mitting himself to any definite
pledge in regard to the pension, he
was able to promise the applicant
that the question should receive
attention. The Prince turned
and spoke to Mr. Churchill, who,
it was understood, also promised
that the matter should be in-
vestigated. The woman appeared
to be much gratified by the
Prince's kindly and sympathetic
manner, and when he shook
hands with her and bade her
"Good morning," the spectators
raised an approving cheer.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Sunning	8th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Teian	9th Sept. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	9th Sept. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	9th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yangchow	10th Sept. at d'light

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships. Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin
(weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Sept. 5 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Shanghai	in port	4th Sept.	Java
Tjilaoem	Java	in port	10th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjimprock	Java	in port	10th Sept.	Java
Tjibanas	Java	3rd Sept.	—	—
Tjibodas	Java	5th Sept.	10th Sept.	Jaran
Tjilwong	Japan	14 5 Sept.	17th Sept.	Java
Tjilajap	Japan	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hahong	J. W. Evans	SAT., 6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 9th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	FRI., 12th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sat., 6th Sept. at d'light
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Takang	—	Sat., 6th Sept. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Tues., 9th Sept. at d'light
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues., 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 10th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri., 12th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Wed., 17th Sept. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—The Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta.

via Singapore and Penang.

Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally

calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when

passenger service.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 800

tons accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Daru

calling at Welhaven and Oboe.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
----------	-----	-----------------	----------------------------

"ST. ALBANS" Melbourne, via Queens-land Ports. Late Oct.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class

Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with

every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama).

FROM HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.

Empress of Russia Sept. 5 Sept. 23

Empress of Asia Oct. 2 Oct. 20

Empress of Japan Oct. 15 Nov. 5

*Monteagle Oct. 19 Nov. 12

Empress of Russia Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 12

*Monteagle Jan. 1 Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPERESS

OF RUSSIA" 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage from Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Express of Russia 16th Sept. 500 Tons Reg. Gold 1436

Express of Asia 16th Sept. 500 Tons Reg. Gold 1436

Express of Japan 16th Sept. 500 Tons Reg. Gold 1436

Express of Russia 16th Sept. 500 Tons Reg. Gold 1436

Pass subject to change without notice.

Registration for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding

passage rates, sailings and reser-

vation of accommodation, also

itineraries and descriptive liter-

ature apply to

SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 752.

FARMER BROS. HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

Hongkong to San Francisco,

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

NOTICE

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major G. H. Wakeman, V. D., Acting Administrative Commandant, state—

STRENGTH.
No. 255 Sapper W. J. Clark, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 3rd September, 1919.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.
During the absence on leave of Major G. H. Wakeman, V. D. (from 6.9.19) Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V. D., will act as Administrative Commandant of the Corps.

TRAINING: INFANTRY BATTALION.

Sergeants over 50 years of age and other N.C.O.s and men between 40 and 46 years of age (those over 46 are exempted altogether) will be required to fire only Part 1 of the Annual General Musketry Course and attend the necessary preliminary Musketry drills in future. They will be required to attend no other parades. Any N.C.O. or man may fire the full Course voluntarily. Those wishing to do so are requested to send their names to their Platoon etc. Commanders.

N.C.O.s and men exempted as above will return arms and ammunition to Store as soon as they have completed their Musketry Course. N.C.O.s and men over 46 must return their arms and ammunition to Store at once but if desirous of retaining their arms for practice may do so with the permission of their unit Commanders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
Major G. H. Wakeman, V. D., is granted 6 weeks' leave from 6.9.19. Gr. E. L. Rocha, Art. Coy., is granted 12 months' leave from 5.9.19. Gr. W. P. C. Trafford, Art. Coy., is granted 7 months' leave from 4.9.19. Pte. W. Schofield, "A" Coy., is granted 10 months' leave from 16.9.19. Pte. C. Edgumbe, "A" Coy., is granted 3 months' leave from 1.9.19. Pte. R. F. Mattingly, Signalling Section, is granted 3 months' leave from 4.9.19.

Members of the Corps may in future, except when they have been detailed for duty, proceed to Canton, Macao and West River ports for a period not exceeding seven days without obtaining leave of absence, but, before departure, they must notify their unit Commanders in writing, who in turn will notify the Adjutant. Leave of absence to other places than the above must be obtained as before.

EQUIPMENT BOARD.
The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Monday, 15th September, Friday, 26th September; Monday, 6th October.

ENGINEER ORDERS.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain R. Hall state:—**D.E.L. Instructional Classes.**—Recruits will parade for D.E.L. instruction under R.E. Instructors at Belchers at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 10th Sept. These classes are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Proficient" (1/-) rating. Officers on duty: Lieut. W. Brown.

Those who wish to attend classes for higher ratings are requested to send in their names early to the C.Q.M.S., Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters.

INFANTRY ORDERS.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major G. H. Wakeman, V. D., Officer Commanding, state:—

Annual Musketry Course.
N.C.O.s and Men who wish to fire their Musketry Course at the Park Range in the early morning instead of at King's

Park in the afternoon are requested to send their names to the Adjutant.

"A" Company.
Sunday, 7th September.—8.30 a.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 10th September.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Mounted Section.
Wednesday, 10th September.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Signalling Section.
Wednesday, 10th September.—5.15 p.m. At King's Park Range (N.C.O.s and men who have not fired these Practices) Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

CADET ORDERS.
Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brown state:—**Parade—Bathing.**—Launched will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, 10th September, at 5 p.m. and call at Kowloon 10 minutes later.

LONDON TO BRUSSELS IN THREE HOURS.

A four-engined Handley Page aeroplane, piloted by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Douglas, D.F.C., M.C., left Cricklewood Aerodrome for Brussels at 7 o'clock on a recent Saturday morning, and made a safe landing there at 10 o'clock the same morning.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.
PICTURE OF A PROSPECTIVE AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Frederick William Wile, the well-known newspaper correspondent, makes the following comment on the proposal to send Maximilian Harden as German Ambassador to Washington.

It is incredible that Germany in seriously contemplating the despatch to America of Maximilian Harden, editor of *Zukunft*, as the republic's first Ambassador. Equally preposterous to me is the thought that we should ever consent to receive him in that capacity.

Brilliant fearless, vitriolic, and iconoclastic as Maximilian Harden undoubtedly is, he is about as unsuited to be German Ambassador to any country as any Teuton of whom I can conceive. If the unbelievable does come to pass, and Harden's name is submitted to the State Department for acceptance, it would be urgently desirable that Secretary Lansing should pry carefully into the record of Prussia's master muck-raker.

INTRIGUE AND INVECTIVE.
His pen is always dipped in intrigue and invective. He is an incorrigible destructivist, ascetic alike in appearance and mental attitude. "Tittle-tattle" is his stock in trade and his professional staff of life. He does not speak one word of English.

Harden, once an itinerant Polish actor, originally named Max Witkowski, (he has a brother who changed his name to Wittling,) is constitutionally addicted to the antics and make-beliefs of the footlights. He lampooned the late regime in Germany, not so much because it was hopelessly rotten, but because Harden, snatched from obscurity to become a publicity agent for Bismarck in the heyday of the Iron Chancellor's reign had sworn a ruthless and eternal ven-

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS

THE Company's Steamship
"SEIDZUOKA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1919.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"KEEMUN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th Sept., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1919.

detta against the Hohenzollerns and all their works. Harden did yeoman service for Germany when he purged the imperial entourage of the Bubenburg gang, but his guiding motive was the hope that the waves of scandal would roll to the foot of the throne and engulf the autocrat who had dropped the pilot of the empire.

THE WAR INDUSTRY.
But, above all, it deserves to be remembered that early in the war, when the Germans were staggering humanity with their countless outbursts of kultur, Maximilian Harden publicly and unblushingly avowed that "we Germans will win this war." He said that in no spirit of detachment. His bosom friend Dr. Walther Rathenau, the organizer of Germany's "war industry," whom Harden subsequently apotheosized in the *Zukunft*, fondly hoped to insure the Germans certain and speedy victory. In that hope Maximilian Harden undoubtedly shared.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE.

THE Steamship
"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver, B. C., via ports, on Sept. 1, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, until Friday September 5, 1919, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. September 5, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after Sept. 7, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY. Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"ELEFENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak hatstand with with bevelled mirror. Drawing room suites. Leather covered couch, armchairs and chairs, Lady's desks, Bookcase, Electric ceiling fans and table lamps, Carpets, Pictures and Engravings, Brass and Bronze ornaments, etc. etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dining tables and chairs, Dinner waggons, Glass cabinets, tea tables, Dinner and Dessert services, Glass and Cutlery ware, etc. etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak bedsteads, Teak wardrobes, Chests-of-drawers, Dressing table with bevelled mirror, Marble top washstands etc. etc.

Also
A few pieces of Blackwood-ware

And
1 Grand Piano by "John Broadwood & Son"

1 Cottage Piano by "W. Robinson & Co." (in fine condition)

1 Remington Typewriter No. 10

1 Oliver Typewriter No. 5

1 12-Bore Double barrelled gun by Wilkinson, London, with Leather case.

Terms: Cash on delivery. Catalogue will be issued.

On view from Tuesday, the 9th inst. 1919.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

Fresh Arrivals

MACKINTOSH'S

Toffee de Luxe

50 cents per tin.

Oranges

and Grape Fruit

WISEMAN LTD.

Tel. 407.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, C/O. Haskow & Sons, Penfold Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVINGS ON CURRENT Your own Account of Resources assures You

FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT HAPPINESS Inquire on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED:—Competent Stenotypist, no present obligation to any firm, desires employment. Excellent testimonials. Outport preferable. Salary \$125.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE:—Pianoforte Upright iron grand, good order, British made, \$150. Apply Box 231 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT YOU WERE WAITING FOR.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH EPISODES

OF "THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

WILL BE SCREENED AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

ON SUNDAY NIGHT (6th inst.)

MANY OF THE MOST MODERN SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS ARE UTILISED IN THESE TWO EPISODES STARRING PEARL WHITE, AND AMONG THEM IS THE FAMOUS OXY-ACETYLENE TORCH WHICH CUTS THROUGH STEEL LIKE BUTTER. A NEW SPECIES OF THRILL IS OFFERED BY THE USE OF AN OCTOPUS, ONE OF THOSE HORRIBLE MONSTERS OF THE DEEP WITH THEIR MYRIAD ARMS BY WHICH THEY FASTEN THEMSELVES TO THEIR PREY.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT YOU WILL ALSO WITNESS THE GUARDS TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH LONDON AND HOW THE U-BOATS MET THEIR INGLOURIOUS END. THERE IS A MOST INTERESTING BRITISH GAZETTE.

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT AND BOOK TO-DAY AT ANDERSON'S

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.
"Teakal" via Suez 11th Sept.
"Euryedon" via Suez 11th Oct.
"City of Newcastle" via Suez 7th Novr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 6th September, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1919, and of transacting other business.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st September, 1919, to the 6th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order
DONG TOY
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,
S. DES VCEUX
Secretary
Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that repayment of drawn bonds and payment of interest coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at current rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said bonds and coupons.

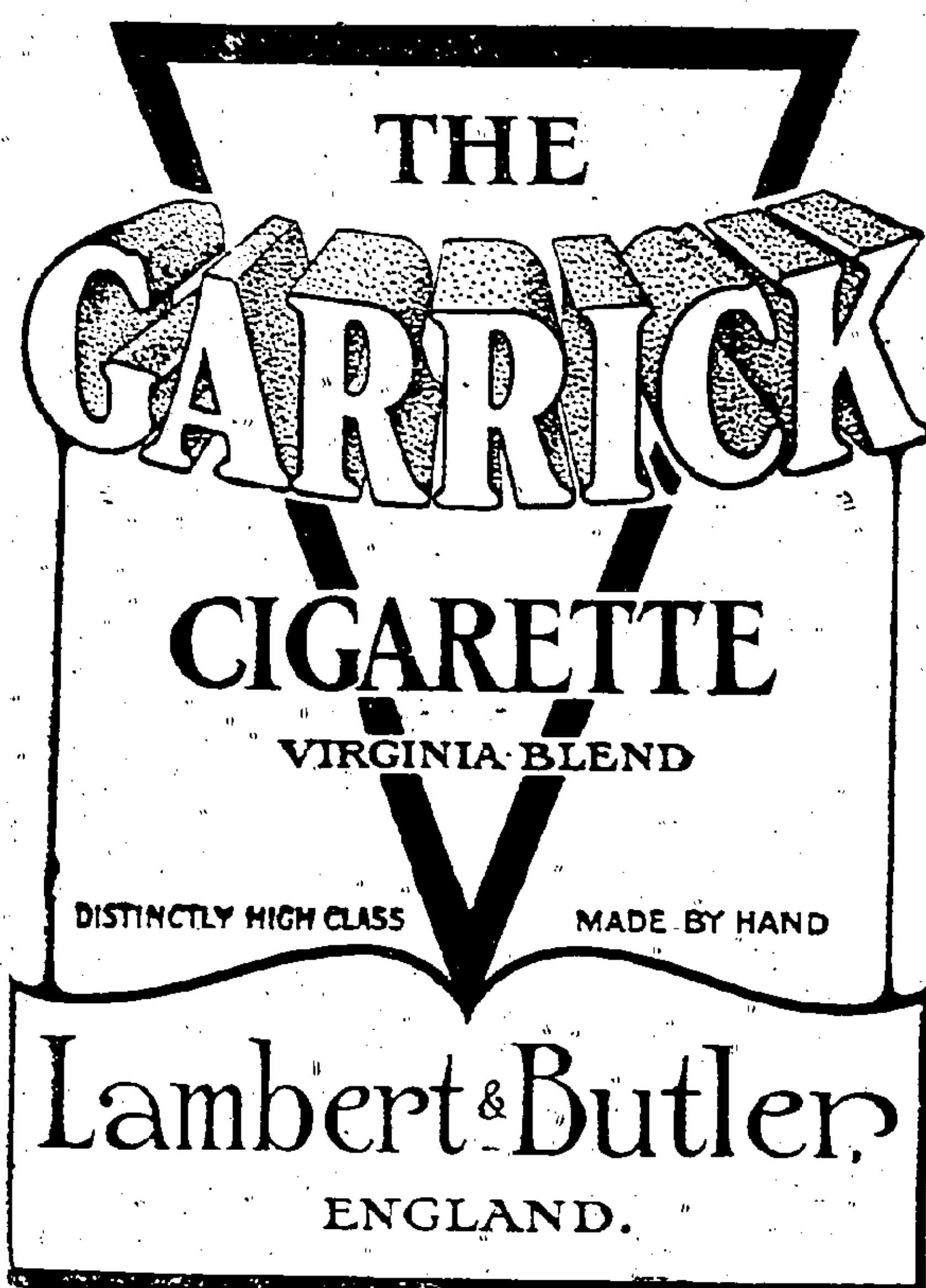
For the
BANK OF CHINA
Tsunyee Pei
Manager.

NOTICE.

Owing to the illness of Miss O. Sullivan the Wedding which was advertised to take place on Sunday, Sept. 7, has been postponed until the following Sunday, Sept. 14, at the same time and place.

H. POMROY.

NOTICES.

A HIGH GRADE
VIRGINIA:—

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., China Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$680
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	435
North Chinas	\$200
Unions	212 1/2
Yangtszes	280
Far Easterns	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	138
H. K. Fires	345
Shipping.	
Douglases	95
Steamboats	24
Indos (Pref.)	32
Indos (Def.)	193
Shells	178 1/2
Ferries	35 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	178
Malabons	46
Mining.	
Kailans	60 1/2
Langkats	
Shanghai Loans	b. & sa. 19 1/4
Shai Explorations	
Raubas	2.10
Tronohs	44 1/2
Ural Caspians	47 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	101
H.K. Docks	179
Shai Docks	116
N. Engineering	\$25 3/4
Land, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	109 1/2
H.K. Hotels	120
L. Invest.	131
H. Phreys Est.	9
K. Loan Lands	46
L. Reclamations	175
West Points	94
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	\$305
Kung Yiks	\$27 1/2
Lau Kung Mows	\$207 1/2
Orientalis	\$112
Shai Cottons	\$215
Yangtszepoos	\$15
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	8.30
China Borneos	12 1/2
Do. Light b. old	7.40 new 3.40
China Providents	9
Dairy Farms	29 1/2
Electric H. K.	85 1/2
Electric Macao	34
Hongkong Ropes	31
H. K. Tramways	8.35
Peak Trams, old	7 3/4
Do. new	80 cts.
Steam Laundries	3 1/4
Steel Foundries	12
Water-boats	16
Watsons	51 1/2
Wm. Powells	12
Wisemans	29

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 5, 11h. 50m.—Returns from the majority of stations are lacking. No map will be published to-day.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inches. Total since January 1st, 67.02 inches against an average of 67.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock, S.W. winds, moderate, fruit.

2 Formosa Channel. None.

3 South coast of China, S.W. None. (two H.K. and Lamook.)

4 South coast of China, S.W. None. (two H.K. and Lamook.)

C.W. JEFFRIES, Chief Astronomer.

Hongkong Observatory, S. p. 5, 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.

Day On date On date.

Barometer 10.79 10.80 10.78

Temperature 80 81 85

Humidity 82 81 72

Wind Direction S.W. S.W. S.

Force 3 2 4

Weather 0.01 c 0

Rain 0.77 0.60 0.09

High open air temperatures on the 4th 86

Lowest 5th 81

The time ball is out of commission.

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 5, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

NOTICE.

**MITSUBISHI SHOI
KAISHA, LTD.**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KINSHAKI,
YOSHINO, KISO, HAMAMATSU, SATO,
KANADA, SHINKEI, KAMITAMADA, SHI,
and OTSUKI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

—"IWASAKISU."

Codes:—A, A.B.C. 5TH ED.
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. SAYEKI, Manager.
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ASAHI BEER



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

**THE
VICTORIA THEATRE.**

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE
"GLOBE TROTTERS"
IN
NEW PROGRAMME AND DRESS.
Note The Reduced Prices: \$2, \$1 & 50 c.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TEL. NO. **CORONET** TEL. NO.
1743. 1743.

To-night AT To-night
5.15 & 9.15 P.M.
METRO
PRESENTS

LIONEL BARRYMORE

IN

"HIS FATHER'S SON"
ETC., ETC.

Usual Prices. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The oceanic resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.)

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 482, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. B. TAGGART,
Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 45 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone 812, MRS F. E. CAMERON

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Morris
Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Haihong, 1270, Br. Capt. Evans
Swatow, D. L. Mooring—
Wharf.

Hangshang, 1256, Br. Capt. Holm-
wood, Canton, J. M. Mooring—
C 33.

Kanchow, 1222, Br. Capt. Cowen,
Bangkok, B. & S. Mooring—
C 39.

Haiyang, 1363, Br. Capt. Pass-
more, Singapore, China Siam,
Mooring—C 41.

Sinkiang, 1616, Br. Capt. Eedy,
Canton, B. & S. Mooring—
B 5.

China, 3186, Br. Capt. Dunning,
San Francisco, China Mail,
Mooring—A 2.

Shun Shing, 297, Ch. Capt. Place,
Kwang Chow Wan, Po On—
Mooring—Wharf.

Yuet Shang, 394, Ch. Capt. Ross,
Swatow, Po Lee—Mooring—
Wharf.

Kam Ying Fat, 400, Ch. Capt.
Noronha, Shanghai, Globe—
Mooring—C 34.

Kamo Maru, 4937, Jap. Capt.
Nakamura, Yokohama, N. Y.
K—Mooring—A 3.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Sinkiang for Shanghai
Nam Wan for Hoihow
Kamo Maru for London
Shun Shing for K. C. Wan
Taksang for Haiphong
Hangsang for Shanghai
Shisen Maru for Saigon
Loongsang for Manila
West Knight for Seattle

POST OFFICE.

A new system of advising postal
parcels between Hongkong and
the United Kingdom has been
adopted as a result of which it
will be necessary in future for
senders of uninsured parcels from
Hongkong to fill in two Customs
Declaration Forms in respect of
each parcel.

Telegraphic communication
with Waglan Lighthouse is
interrupted.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the
performance of Customs Form-
alities is now charged on every
parcel from abroad for delivery in
the United Kingdom on which
British Customs Charges are
payable. The fee is collected
from the addressee except in the
case of duty prepaid parcels when
the amount may be prepaid by
the sender.

Telegraphic communication
with Gap Rock Lighthouse is
interrupted.

Allied soldiers in the various
hospitals in Siberia are badly in
need of reading matter. Any
books, newspapers etc. for their
use handed in at the G. P. O. will
be packed and forwarded to them
free.

Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated, and wheremails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 5th
Sept.

Japan and U.S.A.—Per KOREA
MARU, 5th Sept.

Shanghai—Per DUNERA, 6th
Sept.

Shanghai—Per TEAN, 6th Sept.

Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 7th
Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Fort Bayard—Per SHUNSHING,
6th Sept., 1 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAIHONG, 6th Sept.,
3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SHANTUNG, 6th Sept.,
5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 7th Sept., 9 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via
Keelung—Per KAIJO M.,
7th Sept., 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt, Bom-
bay & Aden—Per DUNERA,
7th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.
Foochow—Per PROVIDENCE,
8th Sept., 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per CORNELIA, 8th
Sept., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per
KANCHOW, 9th Sept.,
10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per
HAITAN, 9th Sept., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING,
9th Sept., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
YINGCHOW, 9th Sept.,
5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.
Swatow & Straits—Per CHIN-
HUA, 10th Sept., 10 a.m.

Japan via Mōji, Honolulu, San
Francisco & South America
—Per ANYO MARU, 10th
Sept., noon.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per QUINNEBAUG, 12th
Sept., noon.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.
Shanghai, N. C. and Japan via
Kobe—Per KAGA MARU,
18th Sept., 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—
Per IYO MARU, 19th Sept.,
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO
MARU, 21st Sept., 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.
Philippine Islands, Australia &
New Zealand via Thursday
—Per TANGO MARU, 24th
Sept., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.
Shanghai, N. C. and Japan via
Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA
MARU, 2nd October, 10 a.m.